

Meade County News.

JOHN D. WHEELER, Publisher.

MEADE, KANSAS

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gas is piped out of Independence to supply neighboring farms.

The first day of the Mankato coursing meet drew together 2,000 people. Duck hunting in the Cheyenne bottoms is said to be the best in Kansas this year.

Everett E. Salser, professor of book-keeping and penmanship at the State Normal, is dead.

Adjutant Fox's report shows that there are now 1,295 Kansas soldiers in the Philippines.

Mrs. Ellis, of Quenemo, climbed down a well and rescued the child of another woman.

The colored Masons of Topeka have asked for the use of the auditorium on Thanksgiving day.

Davenport, St. Louis and Fort Scott men propose to rehabilitate the Fort Scott street car service.

The Rock Island has asked for bids on twenty new compound locomotives for the freight service.

The colored people of Leavenworth are making an effort to build a hospital for patients of their race.

While Councilman Stevenson, of Salina, was sitting near a horse the animal bit off a portion of his ear.

The imbecile asylum at Winfield has a costly heating plant that is worthless and a new plant is to be put in.

R. T. Olverson, of Abbeville, Reno county, tried to jump on a moving train and was killed instantly.

The five barrels of apples sent by the Kansas Horticultural society to Paris, was awarded the first premium.

Building and repairing in Florence has been so brisk that carpenters have been secured from other towns.

Marion county's poor farm considerably more than pays its own expenses, including the support of inmates.

The burned buildings at Douglas are to be replaced with a handsome brick block containing an opera house.

O. E. Parker, of Coffeyville, of Company G, Twentieth Kansas, has been granted a pension of \$36 a month.

Mexican money increases in circulation in Fort Scott, despite the efforts of the police to catch the swindlers.

There was a very large attendance upon the Eighth District Sunday school association's annual meeting in Hutchinson.

Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg, of Leland Stanford university whose work on "Animal Life and First Book in Zoology," is being adopted by high schools, is a Kansas boy; the son of Ex-Attorney General Kellogg.

The meeting of Kansas millers in Topeka, was composed of the best of Kansas' business men and their action regarding the defense of Kansas wheat from Minnesota millers' statements will have weight everywhere.

Mr. Vaughan, of Jewell county, cleared about \$1,000 from his alfalfa crop this year. He had 100 acres of it. Jewell county has about 19,000 acres of alfalfa. Mr. Vaughan says the crop pays 10 per cent on \$100 an acre land.

There seems to be something inexplicable in the fact that in the third city in size in Kansas arrests for drunkenness are few and far between, while in the city ranking as second in population reports of such arrests are every day occurrences.

November 20 is fixed upon as the date for the special election in Sedgewick county on granting bonds to the Orient railroad.

The register of deeds of Russell county received 125 chattel mortgages in one day, to be released. Their amounts ranged from \$10.75 to \$8,000; total \$60,379.

Wm. Thomas, a boy who lives on the Pawnee, has received \$60 for three domesticated antelope which were shipped to the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

A Chinaman who has lived at Hiawatha for a number of years, always puts up liberally when contributions are called for anything the town is pushing.

W. W. B. Darnell, a Topeka teacher who went to Galveston six years ago to become a principal in the schools there, was a victim of the storm. He lost some property and his 14-year-old son is his heir. Darnell's friends in Kansas have sent Dr. W. H. Hudson to Galveston to look after the boy's interests.

Captain Will Watson, of Pittsburg, has received a new leg from Washington to replace the one he left in the Philippines.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson has been instrumental in settling the miners' strike in Leavenworth. The miners are given an advance in pay. Other matters are to be arbitrated.

Garret Wait, a Butler county boy, managed to scrape together \$750 and with it built a telephone circuit in Oklahoma. He lived off its earnings for awhile and then sold out for \$10,000.

Theo. Richardson, aged 86, of Wellington, is dead. He located there in 1879, and had been a merchant for over forty years.

Burglars entered a store in Topeka and stole \$2,500 worth of silk goods. They got in through a second story window and carried the goods down a ladder.

At the marriage of Miss Anna Smith and Matthew Mersch near Cawker, a beef, fifty fowls, three hogs, twelve kegs of beer and fifteen cakes were among the refreshments.

The school population of Kansas is 504,197.

The Atchison coal, lately found, is said to be similar to Weir City coal.

The new Carnegie library at Leavenworth is to be built like a Grecian temple.

Mrs. M. E. McClintock fell under the cars at Emporia and was horribly mangled.

There were 2,554 old soldiers in the Leavenworth home, at the last report given out.

Tonganoxie, with about 1,000 population collected since January 1, \$1,200 from joint keepers.

It is asserted that the coal vein at Atchison is thicker than is the same vein at Leavenworth.

It is said that there are 11,000 insurance agents in Kansas, but there are few who will believe it.

Marshall county already has twelve rural delivery mail routes in operation, which accommodate 8,000 people.

The city of Washington, Kas., decided by an almost unanimous vote to issue bonds to put in a water works plant.

Garnett officers compelled a man to come forth from his place of hiding by the use of loud-smelling disinfectants, thrown into the room.

The last session of the district court in Marshall county had but one jury case and that was decided by the court before it went to the jury.

Levi McLaughlin, of Wichita, who died the other day, raised twelve children of his own and another even dozen of children which he adopted from time to time.

A church and Sunday school census was taken in Wichita on October 20. The work was mostly done by ladies and was so partitioned that it could be completed in one day.

The Conway postoffice and the store in which it is located have been robbed. Stamps and cutlery seems to be what was wanted. Two horses were stolen from a barn near by the same night.

Last week Freight Agent Torrington, of the Santa Fe, at Wichita, had orders of 180 more cars than he could get to ship freight from the wholesale houses and commission men of that city.

S. S. Bandy, the colored preacher of Arkansas City, who tried to kill a girl there whom he had seduced, cut his own throat in jail in Chicago, where he was being held for removal to Arkansas City.

A contract has been signed between the city of Wichita and the Cudahy Packing company for the use of the old Whittaker packing plant in Wichita by that company as soon as necessary repairs can be made.

The second annual excursion of the Rock Island for home-seekers drew large trainloads from Illinois, Indiana and other eastern sections. Many went into Oklahoma and a great number to western Kansas.

George W. Smith, a Salina volunteer in the Twentieth Kansas, who came home without a scratch, had a finger bitten off by a sow, and was also bitten on the arm and leg. He was driving the sow with her progeny.

B. W. Woodward is dead. He established the first drug store west of Kansas City about 1855 and afterwards put in a wholesale drug store in Kansas City. Mr. Woodward is noted for his talent in literature and love of art.

Superintendent Atkinson of the Philippine schools proposes to send young native teachers who can speak some English to some of the state normal schools. He has written to President A. R. Taylor of the Kansas Normal for terms.

The Washburn college foot ball team played with a team of soldiers at Fort Riley and the score was 80 to 0 for Washburn.

There have been five golden weddings in Oklahoma in less than twenty-two months; or one for every 200 inhabitants.

Old-time breaking plows, which were used to turn prairie sod in the early days when from 3 to 6 yoke of oxen pulled them, are now quite a curiosity in Kansas. There is one on exhibition in Dodge City; a 24 inch plow.

Frank Rockefeller and his family are on their Kiowa county ranch. He is negotiating for some of W. W. Guthrie's polled Herefords.

Earl W. Evans, of Governor Stanley's law firm, was married in Toronto, Canada, with Miss Maud Balfour, of that place. They became acquainted while attending an Epworth League convention.

The first enclosed coursing meet to be held in Dickinson county will occur October 23, 24 and 25. Famous dogs are expected from long distances.

Erastus A. and Rhoda A. Pollard, of Harvey county, have celebrated their sixtieth wedding day. They were married in Vermont, October 11, 1840.

James Parnell is considered one of the model farmers of Labette county. He has 320 acres in Labette creek valley, from which he sells every year, about \$1,200 worth of wheat and \$600 or \$800 worth of hogs.

The Baptist state convention opened at McPherson October 15. It was then expected that there would be an attendance of 300 delegates.

Among the first of the postoffices established in what is now Kansas, was Kennekuk, on the old overland route. It was established in the 40's, but is now discontinued on account of free rural delivery.

This is said to have been the busiest fall Dickinson county ever had; much building is being done on the farms and in the towns.

A Kansas lawyer is said to have asked a check for \$1,500 which he signed in blank and gave to a siren of Guthrie after a drive and a wine supper.

LAUGHLIN SPEAKS

PROFESSOR POLITICAL ECONOMY AGAINST MCKINLEY.

Famous University Man Tells His Classes He Will Not Vote for Republicans This Year—He Opposed 16 to 1 in 1896.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who was one of William McKinley's most energetic supporters four years ago, and who took a prominent part in debates with "Cohn" Harvey, advocating the single gold standard, has announced to his classes at the University of Chicago that he cannot cast his ballot for the McKinley administration. Prof. Laughlin gives as his reason for the defection President McKinley's attitude on the question of imperialism.

"The course of the present administration is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions," he insists, "and I cannot vote for McKinley."

Prof. Laughlin is head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He believes that American commerce can never be increased by the methods of imperialism alone.

"Trade does not follow the flag," he insists, "but on the contrary, the flag follows trade. When American ability to compete in foreign markets is proved there trade will go and later the protecting flag will follow."

"There is no need of words how we came by the Philippines. The war on those islands was due to some one's blunder. They tell us that we must stay on the islands to obtain markets for our manufacturers; that the Philippines will provide a basis of trade with the Orient. They tell us that we ought to conduct the war to this end even at a cost of countless lives and millions of dollars."

"The argument that this course is an effectual means to trade expansion is fallacious. Go back to the years between 1883 and 1890 and you will find that the total annual value of the exports and imports in the Philippine islands was \$34,000,000. Supposing that this trade was all under American control and that it paid a fair rate of profit, say 10 per cent, it would be insufficient even to pay the interest on our war loan."

"Increasing trade will not depend on our owning the Philippines. After we get them we must open the doors of trade to other nations on about the same conditions as we ourselves enjoy. Then to sell goods to the islands we must make the prices as low as those of other nations. Our ability to compete with these other nations will depend upon the industrial conditions at home."

"The fact that the value of American exports has reached a sum never equaled before refutes the claim that we need foreign ports to sell goods. Whether America shall sell to the Philippines much or little depends upon what the islanders can produce to offer us and upon our ability to supply the goods they desire cheaper than any other nation. If American manufacturers wish to sell goods on the eastern markets the conditions at home must be looked after."

"The ability to sell depends upon America's natural resources, on the efficiency of labor and the organization of industries. Also on the low cost of transportation, the knowledge of foreign markets and the adaptability to the customs and the prejudices of buyers."

"America has taken the lead in iron and steel trade because of the abundance of ores. The improved machinery for loading and the capacity of transports. European contracts for bridge building and railroad construction come to Americans because advantages similar to those enumerated enable them to do the work cheaper and better and faster than the British firms. And so I say that trade with the Philippines depends more on the smoking chimneys of the south than on the rapid-firing guns of the army."

"It is the laboring man and the taxpayer who defray the enormous cost of exploiting a new country for the benefit of a favored few who obtain industrial concessions there. The only commercial gains by conquest go to the few at the expense of the workman and the taxpayer. The course of the present administration in exploiting the Philippines is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions."

"Imperialism is the government of a colony which has no equal share in controlling the policy of the parent state. This is exactly the system which the American republic once repudiated."

"It is the very elementary principle on which the constitution is based, and that principle is being betrayed. If there is any historic sense in the American people they will reverse the policy of imperialism, as the hope lies not so much in presidents as in the houses of congress."

"President McKinley declared at Atlanta two years ago that 'the flag has been planted in two hemispheres, where it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will pull it down?' In the Philippines we are now moving down the natives with rapid-fire guns—'nigger-hunting.' It is grossly expressed. The flag does not protect those over whom it floats. It is there to Filipinos the emblem of tyranny and butchery."

"The common sense of the people knows that the flag cannot be immediately withdrawn, but the moral sense of the people demands that so long as it remains its folds shall provide for white men and brown men alike a free and independent government and assurance from outside aggression. As a nation of freemen all equal under the constitution we are stultifying ourselves morally and politically. We are showing to the world that our principles of government are as nothing in comparison with grasping land, because it is said by our legislators to be fertile and rich."

"The baseness of this philosophy should bring its own punishment and dishonor. The base greed for gain

which has led strong interests to obtain the promise of special privileges in return for political support is apparent in the whole business. The appeal to the cupidity of the dishonest element in the country has been openly proclaimed by some of our legislators, notably by Senator Beveridge, who advocates the conquest of the Philippines because they abound in gold and hemp."

MCKINLEY'S HEALTH.

Mr. McKinley, we must regret to say, is a man in feeble health. Much care was used by the trusts and Hanna in selecting the vice-presidency because of the fear that Mr. McKinley might fail to live out his term.

The idea was to carry forward the idea of changing the form of government now existing here—a form that now makes trusts and their profits depend on an election, and is, therefore, insecure.

Roosevelt was selected to run for vice-president.

If anything should happen to Mr. McKinley, the trusts would be quite content to see Roosevelt in the White House.

How would the average thinking citizen like that?

We do not ask the opinion of the citizen whose personal physical timidity leads him to worship a magazine-made hero. We ask the thoughtful men—men brave enough to do their own fighting if cause should arise, men who do not hand over their thinking or governing to a magazine blusterer.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE ROOSEVELT IN THE WHITE HOUSE?

Roosevelt stands for a huge permanent army, and for using it against those who should fail to agree with him.

He has said that this way of treating those with whom he disagreed politically would be to "stand a few of them up against a wall and shoot them."

He is a man who would use the country and its citizens for his own stupid ambition and big-toothed glory. He could conceive no better use for young men than to make the tough ones rough riders and the tender ones rough taxpayers to foot the bills.

Some peaceable frogs—not much more intelligent probably than the average Roosevelt enthusiast—wanted a stork to rule them. The stork accepted and had fun. The frogs did not have fun.

How many voters want Mr. Stork Roosevelt to come along and dispose of their destinies for his greater glory?

How many want to be rough riders or rough taxpayers without their own consent?

If you vote for Roosevelt for vice-president you are not necessarily voting to give an ornamental job to an ornamental blowhard. You may be voting to make of a dangerous, ambitious braggart a president of the United States.—San Francisco Examiner.

SOAP AND STARCH TRUSTS.

The Indianapolis Sentinel in commenting upon the co-operation of the soap and starch trusts in Indiana, says:

The soap trust commands a capital of \$25,000,000, and the starch trust about half that amount—the two trusts having a capital of about \$35,000,000. These two trusts, to a certain extent, supply the same class of consumers—though the soap trust does vastly the larger business. In the homes of the people they operate together, and by advancing prices reap rich harvests.

Soap is said to be pre-eminently an article of civilization because cleanliness is the fundamental basis of all physical refinement, and it has been proposed to estimate the progress of civilization by the consumption of soap, the formula being to divide the total quantity of soap consumed in a given time by the total population consuming it, the quotient expressing the civilization of the community. And this formula is offered by a modern scientist of distinction and gives to soap an importance and dignity of special significance. Hence, it may be affirmed that the manufacturers of soap may be classed among the world's greatest philanthropists and benefactors.

To make soap cheap it appears essential to civilization and refinement; to make it dear is to obstruct the march of progress, civilization and refinement and promote ignorance, filthiness and barbarism, and that is just what the soap trust is engaged in doing.

INDIANA'S CONSUMPTION OF SOAP.

Indiana is distinguished for her civilization and refinement, and measured by schools, churches and the consumption of soap, she is in the van of progress. The estimate is, taking hotels, laundries, factories and homes, that the annual consumption of soap in Indiana will reach 100,000,000 pounds or an average of forty pounds per capita of the entire population of the state.

Before the soap trust began plundering the people of Indiana this 100,000,000 pounds of soap would have cost, at three cents a pound, \$3,000,000, but the trust advanced the price to 4 1/2 cents a pound, making the cost \$4,500,000, an increase of \$1,500,000, or 50 cents per capita for every man, woman and child in the state.

And while robbing Indiana of \$1,500,000 annually the trust pockets from the whole country by its looting and free-voting policy not less than \$40,000,000.

It is estimated that the laundries and the homes of Indiana consume annually 20,800,000 pounds of starch. Prior to the advance forced upon consumers, starch was purchased at two cents per pound, the cost of the Indiana consumption amounting to \$416,800. The trust advanced prices to 3 1/3 cents a pound, making the cost to the people \$728,800, the advance amounting to a clean steal of \$312,000 a year.

Assuming that Indiana has a population of 80,000,000 the starch trust would secure by its piracy \$9,812,000, an amount equal to its capital stock.

The two trusts are siphoning money

from every home in Indiana and from every hotel and boarding house, and from every laundry, and they are able, by their operations, to rob the people of Indiana annually to the extent of \$1,562,810, and make the whole country pay them a spoliation tribute of \$49,388,120, equal to their entire capital stock of \$33,000,000, with an overplus of \$14,981,120.

This tribute is taken by ceaseless petty larcenies, but in the aggregate swelling to a grand larceny of astounding proportions.

WAS JAMES G. BLAINE A DEMAGOGUE?

Where is the McKinleyite who will say that James G. Blaine was a small American? Where is the McKinleyite who will say that he was in favor of a policy of scuttling and cowardice? Who will say that Blaine would have given away to Great Britain a large slice of United States territory in Alaska.

In his letter of acceptance, July 18, 1884, Mr. Blaine said:

"Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any."

"While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

Does that spell imperialism? "A policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement." Not one, but all three. Not commercial enlargement by force and at the price of blood, but commercial enlargement with peace and friendship. Not trade expansion at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the rifle, but with peace and friendship.

TEAMING WITH PROSPERITY.

The following is the official report of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, steel and tinworkers' chances for work in Ohio, which gives conditions other than those produced by the great coal miners' strike throughout that section of the country:

Canton—Sheet mills, practically idle. Cambridge—Sheet mill, working. Cambridge—Morton Tinplate Company, idle.

Canal—Dover, idle. Cleveland—Cleveland Hardware Co., started up on the 16th. Cleveland—Tinplate mill, idle. Cleveland—Lake Erie Iron company, idle.

Coshocton—Idle. Denison—Idle. Dresden—Idle. East Toledo—Idle. Findlay—Idle. Girard—Idle. Ironton—Eagle, idle. Ironside—Idle. Lisbon—Lisbon Tinplate, idle. Leetonia—Cherry Valley works, idle. Martin's Ferry—Laughlin Tinplate mill, idle. Haselton—Idle. New Philadelphia—Idle. Piqua—Closed down two weeks for repairs.

Pomeroy—Idle. Steubenville—Idle. Youngstown—Brown, Bonnell, idle. Youngstown—Valley Mill, idle. Youngstown—American Steel Hoop Company, idle. Warren—Idle. Zanesville—Signed the scale.

WAS CHARLES SUMNER A SCUTTLER?

Charles Sumner was a great republican statesman. But he was not an imperialist; he was not an advocate of expansion at the price of blood. In a speech on the acquisition of Alaska he said:

"But I cannot disguise my anxiety that every step in our predestined future shall be by natural process, without war, and I may add, even without purchase. There is no territorial aggrandizement which is worth the price of blood."

Sumner was in favor of expansion by natural process only. He was not an advocate of expansion by purchase, and was absolutely opposed to expansion by force of arms. He was in favor of the natural expansion that places the constitution at once over the new territory, and that makes the new territory an integral part of the United States of America.

Was Charles Sumner a scuttler?

It is estimated by conservative Republican leaders that Col. Roosevelt's strenuous tour of the far west has cost McKinley the states of the two Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah, even had there been a chance for him in the four commonwealths. Besides this, the self-laudatory hero of San Juan has increased Bryan's majority in all other western states. McKinley's hopes have therefore found a tomb in Roosevelt's cavernous mouth.

Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, who made the so-called Victor mob to order, is now calmly awaiting his reward. Investigation shows that he instigated a feigned attack upon Governor Roosevelt for the purpose of exciting partisan sentiment. The Republican party appears to be in hard lines for argument this year.

It has developed that the New York ice trust is wholly controlled by Republican politicians. This explains why Governor Roosevelt has refrained from shooting the New York ice trust in the back.

The panic scare and starvation cry will not win this year. Workingmen have sounded the depths of the full dinner pail and tested the breadth of trust prosperity.

TO BE VOTED UPON NOV. 6.

Constitutional Amendment to Increase Supreme Court.

CERTIFIED BY SEC. OF STATE.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 22.—The following is the text of the proposed judicial amendment to the constitution as certified by the secretary of state of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, two thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

Sec. 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, viz: Section 3 of article three of the constitution of this state is hereby amended so as to read: Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. They may sit separately in two divisions, with full power in each division to determine the cases assigned to be heard by such division. Three justices shall constitute a quorum in each division and the concurrence of the three shall be necessary to a decision. Such cases only as may be ordered to be heard by the whole court shall be considered by all the justices, and the concurrence of four justices shall be necessary to a decision in cases so heard. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service shall be chief justice, and in case two or more have continuously served during the same period the senior in years of these shall be chief justice, and the presiding justice of each division shall be selected from the judges assigned to that division in like manner. The term of office of the justices shall be six years, except as hereinafter provided. The justices in office at the time this amendment takes effect shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were severally elected and until their successors are elected and qualified. As soon as practicable after the second Monday in January, 1901, the governor shall appoint four justices to hold their offices until the second Monday in January, 1903. At the general election in 1902 there shall be elected five justices, one of whom shall hold office for two years and three for six years. At the general election in 1904 and every six years thereafter two justices shall be elected. At the general election of 1908 and every six years thereafter three justices shall be elected.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of representatives in the year 1900 for their approval or rejection. The amendment hereby proposed shall be designated on the official ballot by the following title: "The judicial amendment to the constitution," and shall be voted for or against as now provided by law under such title.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book. Approved, March 4, 1899.

Boers are not to be trusted.

Pretoria, Oct. 20.—The Boers are daily tearing up portions of the railroad and cutting the telephone and telegraph wires. Their attacks are intolerable. The repairing line-men cannot leave the garrisoned points without considerable escorts. The only remedy seems to be to corral all the burghers and deport them, as apparently none can be trusted.

Florida's Orange Crop.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18.—A conservative estimate of Florida's orange crop this year places the yield at one million boxes. The groves are in a healthy condition and within a fortnight fruit will begin to be marketed. The average price per box is \$2.00.

Former Minister Behooded.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Confirmation has been received here of the execution of Chang Yen Hoon, the former Chinese minister to the United States. Chang was a loyal adherer of the emperor and a warm supporter of the latter's reform movements. When the empress dowager supplanted the emperor, two years ago, he was banished to Hebradoo, but, through the intervention of the American and British ministers, his punishment was commuted to banishment in the distant province of Kashgaria. It now appears that the empress dowager, taking advantage of the late reign of terror at Peking, and knowing Chang's influence with the emperor, ordered his execution by decapitation.

About Paul Kruger.

Lourenzo Marques, Oct. 22.—Mr. Kruger was secretly taken on board a Dutch cruiser to sail for Holland. Mr. Kruger feared the Boers here would attack him. The feeling of the refugees against Kruger for fleeing from the country is very strong. The party drove through the custom house and embarked on the customs pier instead of from the passenger jetty.

Dublin, Oct. 22.—Notice has been given that the freedom of the city be conferred upon ex-President Kruger.

Mindanao Talages Captured.

Manila, Oct. 20.—Under cover of a stormy night, Captain Elliott, of the Fortieth infantry, surprised the rebel headquarters near Oregueta, island of Mindanao, and captured without fighting General Alvarez, with his staff and twenty-five soldiers. The capture is important and will tend to pacify the district. Alvarez had been for a long time provoking hostilities in Mindanao, and he was preparing an attack on Oregueta at the time he was captured.

Can't Stand Competition.

Birmingham, England, Oct. 20.—The Midland iron masters are inquiring in official quarters about the reported intention to prefer American manufactures to British in awarding contracts for the extensive railway and bridge construction contemplated in South Africa. Several of the principal iron men intend to organize a campaign to press the government into favoring British manufacturers even though the American bids should be lower than the British.

ONE POINT IN DISPUTE.

Operators Considered Price of Powder to 10 per Cent Rise.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 20.—The representatives of the larger coal companies after their meeting stated in reply to inquiries, that they had offered their men a 10 per cent advance as indicated by the notices they had posted, that this notice specifically stated that the reduction of powder from \$2.75 to \$1.50 would be considered in arriving at the wages of their contract miners. On this point President Mitchell is reported as saying that the resolutions of the Scranton convention contemplated a straight advance of ten per cent for all parts of the region and that the matter of having this increase made in part of a decrease in cost of powder